

## GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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## RACE TROUBLES.

Race troubles in the south have become so serious that any attempt on the part of either race to enforce law and order usually leads to serious consequences. The latest of these regrettable occurrences comes from Memphis, where an attempt to arrest a colored saloonkeeper, was resisted with firearms and three of the officers shot, one fatally. All efforts made to restore peace and harmony between the races have thus far failed, and the situation remains as problematical as at the close of the war. The colored people with a remembrance of the wrong done their ancestors, intensified by ignorance and and the viciousness which attends it, look upon any effort to restrain or coerce them as a menace. The whites who so long dominated and held as chattels the colored people, are intolerant of the rights accorded them, and often unnecessarily severe in the exercise of duty. Thus the estrangement is fostered and fed until bitterness grows rank and lead to bloodshed. Time and education have done much towards reconciling both races to their changed relations, but more time and much education are yet necessary. Educate the colored man to his proper and legitimate sphere. Give him to understand that he is not the dominant race, that his usefulness is acknowledged and appreciated, and that his life and liberty will be respected, but that ambition leads often to disappointment than to happiness or fame.

## ALGER'S CANDIDACY.

Yesterday's Detroit Tribune editorially urges upon the attention of the Minneapolis convention General Russell A. Alger, who, it says, "in response to urgent appeals from republicans in nearly every state in the union," has consented to allow his name to go before the convention. Commenting on this decision, the Tribune says: "He has been widely urged to this course by republicans of national prominence and undoubted concern for the best interests of the party, and public sentiment in the same direction in his own state has found such enthusiastic expression through the press that as to the desire of Michigan republicanism there cannot be the slightest doubt," and in support adds "the decision was made in deference to the wishes of Michigan's representatives at the national capital, and in response to the inquiries of loyal friends all over the union." \* \* \* and there can be no doubt of the hearty support which this state will give him in the national convention. It has been conceded from the outset that he will have the entire vote of the Michigan delegation. There is no doubt that General Alger occupies a very warm place in the hearts of the republicans of this state, and it is eminently proper that a recognition of his many amiable qualities as a man and citizen should be thus recognized. The efforts made by a gossamer press to traduce the general's army record, will in this endorsement by his home friends, receive that rebuke they merit.

## FREE DELIVERY.

The senate committee on post offices and post roads has agreed on a bill to extend the free delivery system to towns of 5,000 population, or those towns of less population which show receipts in excess of \$5,000. Efforts tending to a wider and more speedy delivery of mail, when unattended with extraordinary expense, are to be commended. The post office department is not expected to contribute to the expenses of the government, and and for obvious reasons should not be. The tendency heretofore has been and still is, to better the service in every way possible, to extend the best facilities as far as practicable to the whole people, and to reduce the cost of postage to a minimum. This is all in the right direction and in consonance with the policy of the most advanced nations. Urban dwellers have been long accustomed to free delivery, and convenient mailing facilities, that they are apt to overlook their less well served country brethren, and give to the subject little or no consideration; yet the urban population is but little greater than the country population.

## CONGRESS.

Mr. Bland, with the aid of the vote of fifty republican congressmen, has at last succeeded in having his silver bill made the regular order of business in the house for March 22, 23 and 24. This would not have been possible except for the agreed-on policy of the republican members, to bring the bill to a vote before presidential nominations are made. On no other question do the democratic party present an unbroken front, and it is well that the parties should go before the people with one strongly defined issue. On other questions they are pursuing a bush-whacking policy which will permit any amount of rambling, and if they can now be forced into an expression on the silver question, then at least

there will be one issue. By all fair means, aid them to place themselves on record.

An unauthenticated Washington report, says: Judge Edward T. Green of Trenton, N. J., now United States district judge of that state, will be invited to a seat on the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Bradley. Judge Green is reported to be a man of ripe experience, an able jurist, an indefatigable worker, and in every way worthy of the honor.

The Illinois democratic convention, which met yesterday to elect delegates to the national convention, strongly favored Senator John M. Palmer. The Tammany tiger is keeping Hill so busy that the other boys are leaving his only greatest show on earth and starting little shows of their own. Drat that tiger, he always did show his teeth and growl when he ought to have purred.

John Burns, the great English labor leader, who came prominently before the public during the strike of the dock laborers last year, has just been elected from a London district to the house of commons. His election, it is claimed, is a victory for the Progressive party, which has for its object a more equal distribution of taxes and local self-government.

A FAREWELL banquet will be given Minister Reid, by his many American friends resident in Paris, on the eve of his departure for America March 24. Col. John Hay, one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, and better known as one of the authors of Hay & Nicolay's biography of Abraham Lincoln, it is rumored will be his successor.

CANADA is now building three revenue cutters, ram bowed, armored and armed, to protect lake fishing rights. England's supremacy on the ocean may prompt her to dictate the number of seals to be taken by the Americans on American islands, but surely she can not think her supremacy extends to the lakes.

The steamship Missouri is now loading at a New York wharf a cargo consisting of 4,038,784 pounds flour and 1,800,000 pounds corn meal. The donation of twenty-four states for the benefit of the starving Russians.

The jumbo bill—river and harbor improvements—of the billion dollar congress, is very likely to be outjumboed in the present congress, Judge Holman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. BLAINE is quite seriously ill with inflammation of the bronchial tubes. His physician has ordered him to bed and forbid his attending to any kind of business.

The republican city committee, at its meeting last night, decided to call the city convention March 24 and the ward caucuses March 22.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Sarah Bernhardt, who appears at Powers' in "La Tosca" tonight, is one of the few theatrical stars of the first magnitude, who deigns to appear in our city. Everyone is, of course, on the qui vive to see the brilliant actress. She is undoubtedly one of the most famous women of the day. And that which has made her so, is not merely the possession of artistic gifts, but of that genius which somebody has defined to be the capacity of hard work. Bernhardt is said to be painstakingly studious. Even now when she has reached the very zenith of her fame, when one would think that vigilance might grow lax, she allows no detail of work to escape her. With no thought of resting on her reputation, she puts forth her best efforts at every performance, and so it is that she grows continually. Famous ten years ago, she has climbed even higher in these intervening years, and though the play she prefers and the role she selects are not altogether admirable to some of us, the spirit of her work in its thoroughness and its intelligence, is worthy of all praise. Tonight will mark an occasion in local theatrical history that will go down to the ages. There are a few seats still unaid.

At this age the people are mystified at wonders, but the greatest local wonder is the show that Geary is giving at his Canal street museum this week. The program is long, and every feature is meritorious. The shows are now continuous from 1:30 to 10:30 p. m.

Winnett's company of comedians continue to please the audiences which assemble in the little parlor theatre, Redmond's. His Kiba is a favorite, and the mirror dance is a bright illustration which fools even the old theatergoers.

Look out for a crash at Redmond's next week, when Anne Ward Tiffany will appear in her new play "The Stepdaughter."

Bernhardt will arrive at the union depot at about 10:30 today in a special which left Milwaukee at 2 o'clock this morning.

The next attraction at Powers' will be that celebrated artist, Miss Helen Barry, who is delighting Detroiters this week.

There will be a matinee at Smith's today.

## BLAZE AT MIDNIGHT.

The Grand Rapids Cabinet Company Losses \$500.

About five minutes before 1 o'clock last night, Patrolman James White noticed flames issuing from the old rookery at the northeast corner of Fairbanks and Ottawa streets, owned by the Henry S. Smith estate, and occupied by the Grand Rapids Cabinet Company. He turned in an alarm from box No. 14. The building itself is comparatively valueless. The Grand Rapids Cabinet Company had stock stored in the building amounting in value to between \$400 and \$500, fully insured. The structure was totally destroyed, and it is considered that the furniture is also a total loss. The business of the company is in the hands of Receiver Cole. He could not be found last night.

## Two Clubs at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—In all likelihood there will be two clubs in Philadelphia during the coming season, and

both will play on the grounds of the Philadelphia league club under a national agreement. Sometimes ago some Philadelphia capitalists bought the original Athletic charter at a judgment sale and immediately proceeded to perfect an organization. The new corporation received its legal papers to-day and has been capitalized at \$50,000. The new club will enter the Eastern league, which will organize at Rochester tomorrow.

Arrested for Fighting.  
 Frank Griffin, colored, was arrested on a warrant for breach of the peace last night. He was engaged in a fight with Billy Taylor the night before in an alley off Canal street.

Local Option in Iowa.  
 Des Moines, March 8.—The Hatch local option bill passed the senate this afternoon.

## ALMOST DROWNED.

How an Englishman Felt When He Thought It Was All Over With Him.

F. H. Grundy, an Englishman, who afterward had plenty of adventures at home and abroad, tells a Boston paper how near he came to missing them all. He was a small boy, and with his brother and another mate was playing upon the beach. They were on a sand-bank, and knew that the incoming tide would fill the lower levels behind them before the bank itself would be covered.

We know, but headed not. We heard distant shouts, but did not turn. Between the ever rising water and the dam of sand the battle waged. Something started us—we looked around—lo! a great sea shot us off from the land!

A crowd upon the farther side was shouting at us. My two sisters stood at the water's edge, fast becoming desperate. A mounted man, far away, galloped furiously toward us over the sands.

My brother, with that presence of mind in danger which makes each Englishman a hero, started off at once by himself, and was soon far ahead. Tom Royle, my senior by three years, with the brave, hot head of a Welsh gentleman, dashed after him. I, with the slight of these gallant actions before me, cried and followed. I saw my brother, the water to his waist, cross safely.

Tom Royle jumped in with a run and disappeared; he had fallen, but was out again directly. I passed him meanwhile, and was in the water.

How far it looked to safety! The water rose to my neck—I swayed to and fro—but that I had held on to my spade, I must have gone over.

Surely I am in the middle now—I cannot stand much longer or any deeper. I am lost! Not I see my jacket button. The horseman dashes up to me and stoops to lift me; I wave him on, saying: "I am safe; go to Tom!"

Another step or two and I am out. The horseman brought Tom Royle over, but it was a close thing.

## DIVERTED SUCCESSIONS.

Persons Who Have Unexpectedly Succeeded to Titles in Great Britain.

The unexpected succession of Prince George, of Wales, to his brother's place as heir presumptive recalls the fact that there are many heirs to British peerages who started life without any such expectation, says the New York "Record." It is little more than a year ago since Viscount Castlereagh's yacht accident made his younger brother, then in trade, heir to the earldom of Delaware. The earl of Dalkeith, who will succeed to the enormous possessions and revenues of the dukedom of Buccleuch, owes his position to a rifle accident in a Scottish deer forest. Not many years ago his elder brother, while deer-stalking in Lochiel's wilderness in Glen Arkalg, stumbled over his weapon, which went off, and he died as he lay on the hillside, with no one but a Highland gillie to witness his last agony. That ally of the poor departed the succession to territories as large as some English counties and to revenues that a king would envy. Even more remarkable is the case of the earl of Aberdeen, who had two brothers older than himself in direct succession to the broad acres around Haddo house. What happened to the first of that ill-fated couple will never be known. When last heard of he was serving as a sailor before the mast and since then he has disappeared, leaving no trace behind him. The second brother was accidentally shot at Cambridge. Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh abbey, lost his eldest son, and his second son came into direct succession to the family honors. It was during a big hunting expedition in the Rocky mountains that Hon. Gilbert Leigh, who was M. P. for South Warwickshire, fell over a precipice on the Big Horn mountains and was killed. The earl of Banbury also owes his title to an accident which befell his elder brother while shooting in Abyssinia.

## HUMORS OF CHINATOWN.

Amusing Things Seen Among the Celestials in America.

"Chinatown as a spectacle is disappointing," says Mr. Kim, in his "Studies Among the Tomatoes of New York." But he found some things therein to tickle his sense of humor, and other things at which he laughed that he might not weep. One evening while going through Moti street—the Chinese quarter—he heard a woman shrieking in a cellar. Descending with his companion, a policeman, he discovered a Chinaman beating his white "wife" with a broom handle. "She velly bad," shouted the Chinaman, as the two Americans, prejudiced against wife beating, caught hold of his arms and released the woman. "I span your white bad, you no believe her?" he asked, turning fiercely upon Mr. Kim. "No, I wouldn't. I'd never think of striking a woman," answered the Americans. The amazed Chinaman eyed him in silence for a moment and then contemptuously answered: "Then I guess she likes you."

Going into a join house he discovered among the Chinese scrawls on the walls the inscription in English letters: "In God We Trust." It had been copied from the trade dollar, and the priest explained that the inscription was a delicate compliment to "Hollan Joo," the almighty dollar.

On his own shores John Chinaman may be a thousand years behind the age, but here he has been so influenced by the age as to be coming to "Hollan Joo." He turns everything from "Joo" down into cash, or that which cash buys.

## STICK TO THE TEXT

Farmers Still Urge the Necessity of a Market.

## FRUIT GROWERS WITH THEM

Reasons Advanced by the Members of the Club—Some Are Willing to Constitute Toward It.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' club yesterday afternoon. Robert Alward presented a paper on the city market question, setting forth the advantages of such a market. He thought that the magnitude of produce sold on the streets of Grand Rapids every year was not appreciated by the average citizen, and that it was taking a narrow view of the question to say that for the city to furnish a market would be a matter of charity to the farmers. He said that it is not an exaggeration to say that no other business of such magnitude as the market business in this city is carried on in such an unbusiness-like manner.

Besides the annoyance to the farmer of marketing his goods in the street, Mr. Alward spoke of the humiliation it was for him to have to stand in some street designated by the common council, no matter what the weather, and having to use the street pavement for a feed manger. Besides, in these days of rapid transit, it is positively dangerous to drive a farmer's team among the electric cars. Mr. Alward would like to see a market established by farmers that are tributary to the city, and owned and controlled by them. He would have it built with sufficient cold storage to store a reasonable amount of perishable produce—and put the whole thing in the charge of proper parties. From a sanitary standpoint, he thought the river would be the best place, from the fact that the refuse could be easily and cheaply gotten rid of. He did not think that a market established by private parties would ever be satisfactory, for such a business would be carried on for the profit there was in it. There should be public spirit and enterprise enough among the farmers and citizens to provide for public necessities.

Would Be a Great Advantage.  
 He would like to have the farmers themselves assume the responsibility of marketing. Should the city furnish the market, he didn't think any farmer would object to being assessed a certain sum for the use of it. It would certainly be to great advantage to exhibit produce in an attractive manner.

Mr. Alward said that if he were a resident of those streets which have been assigned by the common council for market purposes, he would think they had made an unwarrantable use of their power—because of the filth that can not fail to be dumped in the street. He thought that the city had outgrown the present primitive marketing facilities. Not only that, but that it would be of equal benefit to city and country to establish a market which would bring producer and consumer nearer together.

Mr. Linderman thought the country had no right to demand the city to furnish a market. He believed the city, and the country, too, should stand as individuals, and conduct the market question on business principles. For his part, he would be glad to see the market, but he thought those who would be most benefited by it should pay the most towards it.

He had heard that some cities that formerly had markets had grown tired of them. In some cases objectionable laws had been made about the market, and the result had been great dissatisfaction. As to the proposed river site, Mr. Linderman doubted if the city owned the river any more than it did the postoffice grounds.

Elder Johnson admitted that there ought to be a city market, but thought the location of the market was a great question to be considered. To buy land in a central position in the city would cost probably \$50,000. As for the bridge project, he didn't know what it would cost, but he knew the structure would have to be made very strong to withstand the force of the ice. He believed that if men were forced to go on the market to sell, that it would force buyers to go there to buy. In his opinion, there could be no justification in taxing the farmers for a city market. If a man sold \$250 of produce in the city, he would object to paying a good share of it in the city to pay for the privilege of coming into it.

Mr. Bailey is Independent.  
 Simon M. Bailey didn't think that the state law would compel a farmer to go with his produce into the market unless he so chose. He was not in favor of establishing a market in the city and calling on the county taxpayers to pay for it. For his part he could sell all he had to sell without even coming to market.

J. A. Pearce, president of the Horticultural society, told the action of this society on the market question at the last meeting, which was decidedly favorable to the establishment of a market. He believed that trade should be more centralized than it is now the case in Grand Rapids. "At present Grand Rapids seems well satisfied with herself and her furniture factories and her street railways, and so forth, and doesn't seem to realize that she should do anything further to make a success of herself."

Mr. Meech thought Grand Rapids could be made more like Chicago if she would only set herself right about doing it. One way would be to centralize trade. He believed that farmers in developing the country and getting all their produce of the soil were doing all anything but their duty. Therefore, he thought the city should build the market.

The following resolution which was laid on the table at the last meeting, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, By the West Michigan Farmers' club that it is the opinion of this club that there should be a public market established in the city of Grand Rapids for the sale of agricultural and horticultural products."

Alderman O'Donnell was present, and, being called upon, announced that as a member of the market committee of the common council, he had conferred with C. C. Constock upon the subject of a market site; that Mr. Constock had offered a piece of land fronting 500 feet on the west side of Kent street, and running 100 feet on Fairbanks and Tremaine streets, (near the haymarket) for \$15,000. The idea was to have it paved and covered—paved so it could be swept every night, and covered, so the farmers would be sheltered from storm and sunshine.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That this club highly approve of the action taken thus far by

the committee of the common council in reference to providing a city market, and express the earnest hope that it may be prosecuted to a successful issue."

The question to be discussed at the next meeting will be: "Resolved, That it would be for the good of the people for the silver bill to become a law."

## SOME NOTED BEDS.

Lawrence Graham on Which Bed Famous Men Slept.

To Dr. Graham, a Scotchman who practiced medicine in London in the latter part of the eighteenth century, must be credited the invention of the most extraordinary bed ever made, says the Upholsterer. It was finely carved and gilded, covered with silk damask, supported on twenty-eight glass pillars and surmounted by a gilded canopy from which fell curtains of crimson silk. Graham pretended that married couples who were childless would come to be an after sleeping one night in this bed, a privilege for which he charged one hundred pounds sterling.

Every one has heard of Sarah Bernhardt's curious bed, which is like no other one to be seen in France or elsewhere. It is nearly fifteen feet broad, and when the fascinating Sarah is indisposed and receives her intimate friends reposing on her couch she looks like a red-plumaged bird floating on a great sea of white satin.

The Empress Eugenie was another who declined to follow the conventional ideas in beds. Hers was raised so little above the floor of her bedroom as to give at a hasty glance the impression that she was sleeping on the carpet.

Ludwig of Bavaria had the most expensive and luxurious bed known in history. The bedstead was of gilded wood with ornaments of solid gold. The canopy was of blue velvet richly embroidered with gold, and the bedspread was made of embroidered velvet with a heavy fringe of silk and gold.

## A LONG RIDE.

A European Officer Rides Across Asia on Horseback.

In a book intended to guide other horsemen who may desire to imitate him, Lieut. Vargies of the Austro-Hungarian army has made public the details of his recent ride across India. He rode one thousand two hundred miles in ninety-four days, and crossed one hundred and twenty-four rivers, only three of which were bridged. His expenses were a little less than one hundred and fifty dollars, of which only forty-five was for food for himself, his servant and his horse. The total cost of his trip from his home and back was seven hundred and fifty dollars.

This inexpensiveness of his trip, as well as the soundness of his health throughout it, Lieut. Vargies attributes to his habit of eating only rice during his journey on horseback. During the ride he ate one hundred and ten pounds of rice, his servant seventy-five pounds and his horse eighty pounds. For the first fourteen days Lieut. Vargies ate peppered rice; then for three weeks he ate plain rice. Between the fifth and the ninth week he ate sugared rice. In the tenth week the rice was salted; in the eleventh, unseasoned; in the twelfth, salted, peppered, curried and sugared. For tourists in hot climates, Lieut. Vargies concludes, rice is the only proper food which can be relied upon safely to keep man and beast strong and active.

## CURIOSITIES ABOUT SHOES.

Some queer Footwear of Ancient History.

In the ninth and tenth centuries the greatest kings and princes of Europe all wore wooden shoes—not wooden boots like those worn by some of the Germans, Hollanders and Frenchmen of to-day, but wooden soles fastened to the feet with leather thongs. In the latter half of the eleventh century the upper part of the shoe was first made of leather; the wooden sole, however, was still in use. "Horned shoes" were first introduced in the reign of William Rufus, 1080, by "Robert the Dandy." Robert's shoes were long and pointed, the toes being turned up and twisted like a ram's horn. On this account history frequently refers to him as "Robert the Horned." Robert was a sort of Ward McAllister, and his fashion soon became the fad of his set, who seemed to vie with each other in the matter of long-toed shoes. Finally, in the reign of Richard II., 1380, the dandies of London wore shoes with toes from one foot to eighteen inches in length, with the point or "horn" turned up and fastened to the garter by a gold or silver chain. In the year 1492 parliament passed a law which prohibited anyone from wearing shoes "with toes more than two inches longer than the foot." This act must have soon been annulled, for in the records of 1493 we read of shoes more than twice the length of the foot—so long, indeed, the priests claimed, that they prevented the wearers "from kneeling in devotion at God's house."

## TELEPHONIC DELUSIONS.

The General Sweetness of the Telephone Office Voice.

Strange as it may seem, there are auditory as well as optical delusions. Every subscriber has two or three girls in his mind whom he considers active and obliging. He has absolutely no means of knowing who they are, but he thinks he can tell them by their voices, and gets irritable when they are off duty. As an illustration, says Electricity, not long ago a telephone official had reason to call on a prominent subscriber who devoted considerable time to dilating on the efficiency of his girl. He handed her to heights delightful and had thought of recommending her to a friend for a lucrative position. The case was reported to the manager, who, on investigation, found that the very knowing but well meaning gentleman was bewitched by the general sweetness of the telephone office voice.

## THE MAHDI'S CLOCK.

A Horoscopes Who Had Hundreds of Timepieces.

The mahdi had developed a passion for clocks, of which he was as ardent a collector as is George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, Pa. The mahdi's palace contained more than sixteen hundred timepieces of all sizes and descriptions. When Khartoum was taken the mahdi issued an order that all the clocks found in the city should be carefully preserved and brought to him. This mahdi

started the custom of a collection which has since been considerably increased by the gifts of his followers and the voluntary contributions of his countrymen.

Most of the mahdi's clocks were of other countries, and he was anxious to collect a different one for each of the tribes of his household. All through a Mahdi's palace had been of great value, no clockmaker's instrument enough to enter the mahdi's palace to enter the mahdi's palace. Possibly some of the mahdi's clocks were of other countries, and he was anxious to collect a different one for each of the tribes of his household. All through a Mahdi's palace had been of great value, no clockmaker's instrument enough to enter the mahdi's palace to enter the mahdi's palace.

## AN ENORMOUS PROJECTILE.

The Weighing 4,000 Pounds the Best Found from a Cannon.

The size of the biggest ball ever fired from a cannon was four feet in length and weighed 2,000 pounds, says an English authority.

Such were the dimensions and weight of the enormous projectile fired from the largest cannon yet manufactured at Krupp's works, at Essen, for the fortification of Cremona.

It is made of the finest quality of cast steel, and weighs 270,000 pounds (about 120 tons). The caliber is sixteen and one-quarter inches and the barrel forty-four feet long, the core having been removed in one piece.

The greatest diameter is six and one-half feet, and range about twelve miles. It will fire two shots per minute, each estimated to cost \$200.

At the trial the projectile was propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, and penetrated sixteen inches of armor, going 1,312 yards beyond the target.

## Equine Friendship.

A story of a remarkable instance of equine friendship comes from Portland. One of a pair of horses belonging to a horse railroad company was sold, whereupon his mate, a blind horse, refused to be comforted, and so pined away that the general manager went to the new owner of the other steed and asked for the loan of the animal for a visit to the stable. As soon as the horse was put in his old stall the blind horse showed signs of great delight, and at once began to recover his appetite and his health. The owner of the other horse, seeing the love of the blind one for his friend, bought him too, and now drives down town with a span.

## Colorado Lions.

A party of hunters in Colorado killed three mountain lions recently in a comparatively safe way. Their dogs drove the lions under a ledge of rock and kept them there while the hunters dug down into the cave from above. When they had an opening to where the lions were a rifle was pushed through. The animal was gripped savagely in the jaws of one of the lions and the gun was discharged. The other two lions grabbed the rifle in turn as it was withdrawn and poked in again, and each was killed by bullets through the head.

## Portuguese Girls.

Miss Betcheller, daughter of the American minister to Portugal, says that the Lisbon girls are beautiful and attractive, but are very closely guarded, never appearing unattended on the street, and rarely seen in foot. Carriage driving of a decorous kind is a favorite amusement, but the girl who follows the queen's example, and appears on horseback, is regarded as very advanced in her ideas. They are rarely invited to formal dinners as their parents are. The chief delight of these delicately bred and carefully guarded maidens is the great ball fights at Liria, while a most unconventional American girl, who carries her own latch key and travels alone in the plebeian, democratic street car, would scarcely have the nerve to witness, much less to enjoy, the horrible spectacles.

## An Aerial Lark.

There is in Missouri a lake, perched on the top of a mountain, its surface from fifty to one hundred feet below the level of the earth surrounding it, fed by no surface streams, untouched by wind, dead as the sea of Sodom. There is no point of equal altitude from which water could flow within hundreds of miles, and yet it has a perpetual rise of thirty feet or over, which is in no way affected by the atmospheric conditions in the country adjacent. It may rain for weeks in Webster county, and the waters of said weather will find Ray's lake at its lowest point, while it may dwell its highest point during a protracted drought.

## A Sea Product.

The sea yields many precious things—coral, amber and pearls—but it is not generally known that in certain parts of the Mediterranean a species of mussel is found of which the shells contain one of the most beautiful textile materials known. These shells are about seven inches long and three inches broad, and each of them contains a piece of the fiber weighing half a dram, from which spun and woven goods are made.

## Travel to London.

If the number of persons daily entering the city of London were dispatched from any given station by train as many as 1,777 trains, each conveying 600 persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line they would extend 201 miles.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, cleanse, and make the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is twenty years' experience. It is purifier to the blood, strengthens and builds up the system, cures all skin eruptions and treats the system, while it cures every disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar